

The expected fiscal impact of SB 228 is undeterminable because the number of expected offenders cannot be estimated. According to the Kentucky State Police, blood tests are already utilized to determine marijuana concentration and therefore no new costs would be expected.

There may be costs associated with any additional arrests or convictions that result from SB 228. Misdemeanants are housed in one of Kentucky's 74 full service jails or three life safety jails. While the expense of housing inmates varies by jail, this estimated impact will be based on an average cost to incarcerate of \$40.11 per day. While the majority of misdemeanor defendants are granted bail, those who do are not will also cost local jails an average cost to incarcerate of \$40.11 per day.

When a court denies bail to a Class D felony defendant, the local government is responsible for incarcerating the defendant until disposition of the case in one of Kentucky's 74 full- service jails or three life safety jails. While the expense of housing inmates varies by jail, each additional inmate increases facility costs by an average cost to incarcerate of \$40.11 per day to incarcerate, which includes the \$35.34 per diem and medical expenses that the Department of Corrections pays jails to house felony offenders. Upon sentencing, a Class D felon is housed in one of Kentucky's full- service jails for the duration of his or her sentence. The Department of Corrections pays a jail \$35.34 per day to house a Class D felon. The per diem may be less than, equal to, or greater than the actual housing cost.

Part III: Differences to Local Government Mandate Statement from Prior Versions

Part II refers to SB 228 as introduced. There are no prior versions

Data Source(s): LRC Staff, Kentucky State Police

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